Popery & Slavery

REVIVING:

Or, An Account of the

GROWTH OF POPERT

ANDTHE

Insolence of Papists and Jacobites

IN

SCOTLAND

In a LETTER from a Gentleman in Edinburgh, to his Friend in London.

With a Postscript, giving a Short Relation of the Popish Massacres in France, Ireland, &c. And of the Spanish Armadoe, Gun-Powder Plot, and other Wicked Designs to Enslave Britain and Ireland.

— O Miseri, que tanta insania, Cives ?
Creditis avectos hostes? An ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaum? Sic notus Ulysses?
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi:
Aut hac in nostros fabricata est machina muros;
Inspectura domos, venturas; desuper urbi.
Virgil Eneid. sib. 22

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interell; And in whatever is advanced of the An Account of the Growth of Popery, and Iniolence of Papists and Jacobites in Scotland: In a Letter from a Gentleman in Edinburgh, to his Friend in London. Total ain to muodil

December, 1713. int Occasions to know the Lage

they inform of a By which (if It muffake OU know as well as I, that the Great LORD and Governour of the World, and our Bleffed Mediator the LORD and Head of HisChurch, discovers his Will to us by his Works as well as his Word; by his Providences, as well as by his Ordinances. By his Word, the Duties of Obedience in general are enjoyned; and by his Providences, the special Seasons of Practing them are pointed to us: So, that, as it is our necessary Duty to study his Word. and Meditate his Law Day and Night, it is also an undoubted Part of every Christians Buffiels, to regard the Work of the LORD, and the Operation of his Hands, that he may act in his Station, according to the Will of God, and may answer the Design of the Divine Providence, toward the Generation in which he lives. We are to observe these Events, that fall out by his Order, for our Good and Comfort; and these which happen by his Permission, for the Punishment of our Sins.

Of the latter Sort are such Events, as relate to the Growth of Popery, and Infolence of Papiffs in Scotland; a matter that is thought not to deferve notice, by a great many nice and supercilious Talkers amongst us. who would perswade us, that the Papil's are but a very small and harmless Party, from whom nothing is to be feared; They are more afraid of the Butch, than

of the French; as if the first were more like to invade us, and deprive us of our Religion and Liberty, than the latter: And therefore hate a Presbyterian, as being for Hannover, more than a Papist, because in St. German Interest; And so whatever is advanced of the Danger and Growth of Papany, they either deny as false, or if it is evident, they deride it as inconsiderable.

Account of this Reason, I here send you the following Account of this Matter, which consists of many Informations, received from persons of undoubted Credit, and who had sufficient Occasions to know the Facts they Inform of; By which (if I mistake not) it will be abundantly evident to you. Sir, as it is already to me. That as the Papist among us, are by no means a harmless Parry, so they are not so inconsiderable; Hur that in our present Circumstances, they have it in their Power to do much Mischief, to the great and valuable Interest of our Religion and Liberty.

What Account I have to fend you, falls naturally under one or other of the two following Heads; The Number of Trafficking Papilly in feveral Places of Scotland, their Olligence and Industry, their Success in perverting many from the Protestant Religion; the Institute of Papills, especially of late, with some Hints

of their Encouragement.

As to the number of those Trafficking Papists in Scotland, it is more considerable, than we generally imagine? There are in some sew Shires in the North and Highlands, about Forty Popish Priests, Jesuits and others in Popish Orders, who are well known, and do appear openly, and are so bold as to take up their ordinary Residence in these Places, and publickly to go about all Parts of their Functions: Particularly, Mr. Alexander Fraser in Focabers, Mr. John Gordon at upper Drimmyn, Mr. Alexander Nicolson alias Bishop Bruce in the Province of Aberdeen, Mr. James Donaldson, Mr. Gordon alias Bishop Gordon Mr. Fordyce, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. John Lanes, Mr. Robert Secon Brother to Garteten, Mr. Hugh Kamsay alias Strauchan, Son to James Strauchan of Thornton

Thornton Mit Rater Medonald about Clingary Mer Condon about Mudarie, Mr. Walten Innes in Drumpask prior off a Convent in Burgundy, Mr. George Innes Son to Drumo aske tately come from Abroad M. Francis Minray in Kirkconnello Mr. Seconalias Rofts natural Son to the Earl of Dumferling | Mr. Halker about Garioch, Mr. Alesiander Mobrani in Kolmorrak. Mit Lneas Mclauchlands Mr. Alexander in Strathbogie, Mr. Peter Reid, Mr. Charles Scenart at Claffiranto Mr. John Irving at Caftle Gardon Mr. Alexander Drummond at Muthell, or Caftle Drummand o Besides Six or Seven Priests in the Bounds of the Presbytry of Skar and fome about Lochaber, and Bounds of the Presbytry of Lorn, and many more who are Traveling throughe Country, suspected to be Priests and Millionaries from Ranie, going under borrowed Names, and pretend to be in other Imployments, and feverals of the refly are Blood Relations to Families of good Note in the Places they most haunt: In the Shine of Aberdeen alone, there are Eight ordinarily reliding . . and if there are for many in to few Shires, how many may we reasonably suppose there are thro' the rest of Sectland? If there are to many, who (hotwithstanding the Care they take to difguife and hide themselves) are known as to their Names and Places of Abode? How many must be swarming amongst us, under borrowed Names and difguiled Characters ? Severals of thefe. whose Names I send you, are lately come from beyond Seas, and to be fure they came not alone: The Church of Rome is too zealous in making Profetyres, to neglect the best Opportunity for that Purpose, which she has had in Scotland, for this many Years by gone: She has her Millionaries amongst us, when they could not Traffick without the utmost Hazards and undoubtedly. their Number is now much more increased, when it is well known they may carry on their black Delign with too much Safety: Accordingly, it has been no Secret for some Time by past, that great numbers of Papists have lately come, and are daily coming from France into Great Britain, of whom, no doubt, a great part

are Missionaries, for propogating what they call the Catholick Faith. I was certainly informed a few Days ago, that a Protestant Gentleman, at one of the most frequented Places of this Nation, met with a Popili Prieft, who had been of his Acquaintance in a Popila Country over Seas. difguifed in the Habit of a Cavalier; who fo far forgot himfelf, as to tell his old Acquaintance over a Bottle, that he was lately come from France, with a great many more of the same Kidney, to advance the Interest of the Presender, whom he called our King : Which had fuch effect upon the Protestant Gentleman, as that though he was a zealous Jacobite before, he has ever fince abhorred that Deligno which is carried on by fuch Tools, as must destroy our Holy Religion, to advance it. Woold to GOD, all our Protestant Brethren were so wife as to be Profetyted by them after this Fashion! However, this shews us, how these Agents of the Antichristian Kingdom hide themselves under borrowed Shapes, and how many there may be of them thus difguiled, GOD alone knows: There are doubtless the more of them, that they can conceal themselves effectually by often changa ing their Stations, and returning to their Masters; after they have fulfilled their fet time, leaving their Room (as they ordinarily do) toiothers, who are not, for fome time, in hazard of being known; so much for whole Manter I find you, are lately congrademy flories

Next, As to their Diligence and Industry, I we may easily guess how great that is, if we consider, that those of the Churchos Rome, have for a great many Ages past, exactly answered the Character givenbby our Saviour, of their Fathers the Pharifees, who come paffed Sea and Land to make one Profetyte; saccordingly their Agents among us at present, leave no Stone unturn'd, fpare no Pains nor Cost, that they may delude poor ignorant Pedple, who are fo Ambappy as to have them among them, and to fix and confirm them, in their Anti-Christian Errors, and Idolatry, beyond all probability of being reclaimed. To minute ward out

of One of their great Engines for this Purpole, is, to have Persons of their Principles employed in teaching Schools. The publick Grammar School at Focabers in the Duke of Gordon's Country, is Taught by a Popish Doctor under one Mr. Mitchel, principal School-mafter there: and in feveral places of that Country, they have Perfons of their Perswasion, especially Women Imployed in Teaching private Schools, of which I could give you particular instances, if it were not too Minute and Trivial: These Female Teachers, after they have more rudely initiated their unhappy Scholars, bring them from time to time to Priefts, to be by them more fully Instructed and Confirmed in their Superstitions and Idolatrous Principles. These Female Tools, ferve them also as depute Missionaries to discover to them, who among their Neighbours and Acquaintances are accessible and easie to be Perverted. And to such, upon Advertisement, the Priest fails not to apply himfelf, with all the Art and Address he is Master of.

That they may have the better Success in such Attempts, they take the Advantage of the most Favourable Occasions to Instil their Poison with the Wine of the Romish Fornication: When People are to be Married, have Children to be Baptized, and especially when they are a Dying, they attend upon them Clofly, perform the Ceremonies of Baptilm, Marriage, and Extream Unction, in the most obliging manner possible: And fail not upon all these occasions, to take them deeply engaged to their Curfed Communion. When People are Sick, they Infinuate themselves upon them. by using all forts of Methods, some of which are said to be Devilish, for their Recovery; and having by this apperance of kindness, and their fawning Flattery, and Careffes, recommended themselves to their Affections, they next pervert their Judgment at their Pleasure. Of all this they have the better opportunity that in many Places which they most frequent, great Numbers of the Inhabitants lie at a considerable distancefrom their Paroch Churches, and fo not having

ving easie Access to the Establish'd Ministers, they do the more readily Submit to thefe Papille Prieffs who live among them, for Marriage; Baptisto and Attendance in their Sickness I had almost forgot airother of their Acts (of which a particular infrance is given by my Informer) when they cannot have free and fafe Access into Families for propogating their Delutions, by means of their Female Panders they make appointments with Young Reople, whom behey have most hopes to gain in the Woods and Defert Places, where, when they have met with them, they cease not using Threats and Promises, and all the Arts of Delusion, till they have perverted them, to their abominable Opinions, and more effectually to keep their new Converts, from returning to the Protoftant Religion, They extort from them, under pain of Damnation, a Confession of their most secret Sins, which when they have made, the fear of having them propald, is a powerful Tye to hold them fast to the Popish Party.

Belides, they have the influence to get Papifts fet up to teach Arts and Sciences, and to meddle in the Management of the Affairs of Minors; tho' both contrary to Law, who by their smooth and infinuating Behaviour gain upon the Minds of Young People who Converse with them, and make them secretly Fancy; that the Popish Principles, are as True and Innocent as their Popish Masters, and Managers are Civil and Obliging, and so they are prepared to be a Prey to the first

Missionary who attacks them right of beregne vigeob.

Nay, so far does the industry and Care of these Blind Zealots reach, as not only to serve their own Generation, by such Arts as have been mentioned, but to make Provision for the future, and lay in for the support of their Principles, and driving on the Hellish Trade of Proselying, among Posterity. For this end they procure the Gentry and Nobility of their way, to send their Children abroad to be Bred in Popish Colledges, which have been done by severals of late, that at their return, they may follow the steps of their fathers.

Fathers, in serving as Tools to the Missionaries, for advancing their Design, or may be Missionaries themselves. For this end likewise, wherever they find Boys of promising Parts, they Solicite the Parents, and when they prevail, they spare neither Cost nor Pains, to Breed them to their own Employment, and fit them for making Proselytes: Many of them they send Abroad to Foreign Colledges for that end, of which there was a pregnant instance of late. One Mr. Steuart a Popish Priest, gathered together no sewer than Thirty Boys, and Shipped them all for Foreign Countries, there to be trained up for the black Imployment.

Now because in all this they are Obnoxious to the Law, they take care to guard themselves as much as they can on that side also; For this end, wherever Heritable Jurisdictions are in Popili Families, tho' by Law, they cannot exerce them in Person, they have the influence (I shall not pretend to tell you by what means) to get them put into the hands of fuch Persons, both Judges and Clerks, as are entirely at the disposal of these Popish Families, and do nothing but according to their Direction; There is one particularly under the M -s of H -ly fo true a Jacobite, that to this day, he never took any Oath to the Government; you may easily Conjecture, Sir, in what manner such Judges and Clerks will Execute the Laws against Papists. And lest the Law should some time or other recover Vigour, and happen to Execute against them, they feem prepared to Overturn the Law, lest they should not always be able to elude it; therefore contrary to express Law, they are generally well Armed; the Highland Clans of their Religion, are said to have Pensions payed them, to hold themselves ready to March upon a Call, and their Leaders keep frequent Meetings with their Popish Priests, of which there was a very Numerous one held in the Country of Badenoch in August 1712. as can be Attested by many Witnesses. That in all these things they may be of a piece, and Act in Concert with their Foreign Friends; they have; especially

especially of late, had a close and frequent Correspondence with them, not only by Letters, but by Messengers to and from them; not long ago, Mr. La Harsie a French Dancing-master, went from Scotland with some others, and is now returned. Certain Persons, said to have owned their having Commissions from the Presender, came lately to Scotland, and when searched for by Order at Burntisland, were gone for Edinburgh, where, of late, there have been far more Jacobites than ordinary.

These are some of the Arts of the Missionaries, and their Deluded Proselytes, for advancing their Hellish Designs, by which they seem to be ready to destroy the Law at one Stroak, by setting their Popish Pretender upon the Throne, not doubting, but they shall then soon put on the Capestone upon their Grand Design of Extirpating the Northern Heresie, as they Im-

piously call the Protestant Religion.

As to the Success of these Missionaries (which is the next thing of which I am to inform you) it is not to be wondered at, considering the Giddiness and Levity of this Generation, the largeness of Paroches in several places, and their other Encouragements after mentioned; that they make many Proselytes among us, both

to their Political and Religious Principles.

Their Political Principles (I mean, that the Popish Pretender at Bar-le duc, is the only Rightful Successor to our Crown) they Varnish over with the specious Colours of Hereditary Indefeasible Right, the hopes of the Pretender's turning true Protestant, and what pity it is, that the Lineal Heir to our Crown, should be obliged always to wander in Forreign Countries, while a Family, so remote as that of Hanover, should be brought in to Reign over us; and that all this may the more effectually catch the unthinking Multitude, they magnifie with the outmost Address, the hardships we suffer by the Union, and give out, that the only way to be free from these, is to break the Hanover Succession, and call in the Pretender, as if it were bet-

ter to be under an Arbitrary French Government, to the utter Extirpation of our Religion and Liberties; than to fuffer some Hardships from a Nation Governed by Law, who are of the Protestant Religion, as well as our felves: These Pretences they further strengthen, by dividing the Established Church among themselves, upon occasion of the Oath of Abjuration; before the Term for taking of it by our Ministers came, they failed not, under the Mask of Zealous Presbyterians, to Slander fuch Ministers, as they heard were for taking of it, with the Odious Names of Dishonest, Apostates from their Principles, Renouncers of the Covenants, &c. that they might alienate the Hearts of their People from them, and now that some have taken it, when others have refused it, they do, upon their Principles before laid down, Reproach them in the bitterest manner, as Time servers, Men who have taken an Oath contrary to their Principles, to fave their Stipends, &c. and give out, that they only are the true Church of Scotland who have refused that Unlawful Oath, (as they call it) while their own Consciences know that they equally hate both sides, and design nothing by all these pretences, but to divide us amongst our selves, that they may at their Pleasure Trample upon, and Extirpate us all.

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I do not fay, that the Popish Emissaries are the only Persons who drive such Designs, and propagate such Notions; may, perhaps a great number of them are Protestants, who upon mistaken Politicks, Zealously endeavour the Ruin of the Established Church: But I am Consident the Popish Emissaries promote these Methods, and that under diverse Pretences, they set Protestants one against another, that afterwards they may ruin their Common Religion, and place Popery in its room. To this purpose, I shall tell you a Story no less diverting in its Circumstances, than Instructive in its discovery; of one in a Gentleman's Habit, in a Country Man's House, not far from this, who harrangued zealously against the Minister of the Parish,

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because he was inclined to the Oath of Abjuration, and held forth with much keenness the Evil and Sinfulness of that Oath, upon Presbyterian Principles, but behold, when his Discourse was over, the accidental falling off of his Peruque, discovered a shaven Crown, under the Drefs and Profession of a Zealous Presbyterian Gentleman, and upon an after Enquiry, he was discovered to haunt a Popish Gentleman's Family. There are no doubt many fuch, who in diverse Companies, to whose different Humours they adapt their Discourses, promote the separation from our Church, and a Division of one part thereof from another; and all with an Intention to advance their Grand Political Defign of bringing in the Pretender. I am forry I have it to tell you, that there are but too many well meaning People, too far gone in these destructive Principles, who, if they live, will one day repent it from the bottom of their Hearts; I wish their Repentance be not too late, that they have fo far Ignorantly Concurred in the Political Principles and Deligns of an Antichristian Party. Thus they are Successful in making Profelytes both to their Political and Popish Maxims. 279 31541 15 Ye

I shall give you some of the most remarkable in-

stances, waving many leffer ones. The mognetic

In and about the Bounds of the Presbytry of Skay, there are whole Paroches, yea, Countries, which by Means of these Popish Priests, are kept in the Darkness and Idolatry of Popery; such as Knoydart, Moror, Egg; Canna, South Vist, Bara, Muike, &c. In the Bounds of Lochaber, Glengary, Moydart, Arisaig, Popery dayly encreases to a lamentable Degree, so that the Priests residing in those Bounds, say Mass publickly almost every Lord's Day, to Swarms of their deluded Proselytes. In the united Parishes of Crathie and Kindrock, there are near Two Hundred Persons perverted within these sew Years, by the Cunning Craftyness of these Priests, who sy in wait to deceive. In the Parish of Rassure, one Mr. John Gordon-a Popish Priest.

Priest, hath, within these two Years, or thereby, perverted more than an Hundred to Popery. In the Paroch of Kilmorock, in the Shire of Invernels, the Priests who reside there, have, within these three Years, or thereby, perverted an Hundred Families to Popery: So that now the Papil's are the far greater part of that People. In the Parish of Bellay alone. there are near Six Hundred Papifts, and in the Parishes of Kinore and Dumbennan, the Papists are equal in Number to the Protestants. Judge by these few Instances of many, what lamentable Success these Romish Agents, have in their Antichristian Design, and fuffer your Thoughts to represent a little to you, how many must in other Places be perverted by the dark and crafty Practices of their Fellow Emissaries ? And to what a great number their deluded and barbarous Party may increase in a short time, if care is not taken to prevent it.

By what has been faid of their Numbers and Success, you will easily imagine they are very arrogant. They are a fort of People, who quickly take Heart, and upon the remotest Prospect of Encouragement, grow from Hatred, to Contempt of their Adversaries; so that upon Experience of so much actual Success, you cannot doubt, but their Secret Contempt, is risen,

to open Infolence and add

Accordingly, I have such Account of their Behaviour in many Places, as would make one believe, that they fancy themselves already under the Protection of the Law, and that they have their Protestant Neighbours at their Mercy, of which take the following lustances.

One Mr. Bruce a Popish Bishop, has his ordinary Residence at Peribshire, where he has his Gardens, Cooks, and other Domestick Servants, and thither the Priests and Emissaries of Inserior Rank resort, for their Directions and Orders, for subsiling their Anti-abristian Mission, and accomplishing the Black Work for which they were sent. Not only this Bishop, but even

even the Priests in several places, have their known Houses for Residence, where their Peats and Fewel are regularly and punctually laid in for them, as particularly Mr. John Innes, Mr. Robert Seton, and Mr. Friagh Ramsay, in and about the Bounds of Braemar; One trying a Priest, who ordinarily Resides at Focabers, presumes, in Contempt of the Law, to take the Management of some part of the Assairs of a Person of Distinction in that Country, whereby, he has great Interest with the Tennents and Inserior People, to

pervert them to Popila Superfition. Yaum to esansial

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Not only have they fettled Houses for themselves to live in, but they have Mals Houses, and fixed places of Worship, to which their Blind Vocaries, in diverse Parts, resort, almost as avowedly, as Proteflants go to their Paroch Churches, and in which they publickly proclaim Persons in Order to Marriage. as if their Meetings were Legal Assemblies, of which there is one in the Paroch of Kilmorock, ferved principally by Mr. Mccraw and Mr. Mclauehlan Priefts : one in the Parish of Kirkmichael, in the Bounds of the Presbytry of Aberlour, and in the Bounds of the Presbytry of Skay, there are Six Priests who reside ordinarily there, and have their feveral Paroches, in which they officiate as freely and formally, as if countenanced by Authority, in the Bounds of Lochaber, Glengarie, Mudart, Arefaig, &c. The Priefts fay Mals publickly almost every Sabbath; and the Priest at Mudart in that Country, is lately become fo bold. that he encroaches upon the Paroches about, legally planted with Protestant Ministers, particularly, Ardna Muchan and Sunad, where he ordinarily Marries and Baptizes, fuch as he can perswade to refort to him. and at the fame time, takes them engaged to the Communion of the Church of Rome I route bak , 2000

I give you here but a few instances of many publick Mass-Houses, that might be mentioned, that you may judge of the Stock by the Sample. But to go on with the Accounts of their Insolency, one of the

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Protestant School-masters, established by the Honourable Society, for propagating Christian Knowledge, was barbaroufly Infulted and Affronted, tho' acting under the Protection of Her Majesty's Royal Patent: It is true, a Person of Honour did the Justice to cause enquiry into that matter, but there being none but Popish Witnesses, no Redress could be had. Nay, the Ministers of the Established Church, although they have all the Security, that our Law can give them, are in some places insulted by Papists, and such as they have influence upon, who by their Hearing of Mass, and having it said in their Houses, are obnoxious to the Law, of which I cannot omit to give an Instance or two: In the Paroch of Kilmorrock, the Papists go to the Mass Meetings, as avowedly as to the Church, without any Stop or Discouragement, while the Legally Establshed Minister, Mr. Thomas Chisholm, was for some Years kept from Access to the Paroch Church, to which he is ordained according to Law, and fome of them who went to hear him, were threatned by their Landlords, with Breach of their Tacks, and being put from their Possessions; and when the Inferiour Judges there, were required to examine his Grievances, and redress them, or put his Oppressours into the Porteous Roll, they, (by what Influence I shall not say) refused to do it. One George Lesty of Balqueyne, a Popish Gentleman, Brother to Count Lefty in Germany, and so has good Intelligence of what is doing Abroad, has of late become very Infolent, and Barbarously treated Mr. William Lesty, Minister of Chapell of Garioch, he endeavoured to stop him from casting of Peats, (a Fewel absolutely necessary in that Country) in a place where he and his Predecessors, had been in use for many Years, to provide themselves of that sort of Fewel, and when notwithstanding of that Opposition the Ministers Peats were cast or digged, that Popish Gentleman caused lead some of them away, cut the rest in pieces, and render them intirely useless, and having raised a Groundless

Groundless Process against him, did thereupon Arrest all his Effects, which obliged Mr. Lefly to commence a Process for his Redress, before the Lords of the Seffion, where it is just now depending. The Ground of this Gentleman's Prejudice against the Minister. is. That he was lately put in the Porteous Roll, by one whom he could not know, for Harbouring and Refetting of Priests and other Popil Missionaries ; but what wonder if he was, for his House at Fetterneir has been the ordinary place of Residence of the Superior of the Jesuits in Scotland for some time past. by him and his Family: The Popil Youths are recommended, when they come from Abroad, to his House, and there they recieve their Directions, when they begin to act as Missionaries, and are dispersed through the Country: At his House, there is a Chappel Confecrated, which is put to no other Use. but the Idolatrous Popish Worship, and in which there is an Altar, Rich Vestments, and other Costly and Superatitious Appurtenances of their Service.

Besides all this, there are several Papists, who according to the Act of Parliament, were banished by the Lords of Justiciary in their Circuits, who have had the Boldness to return to their former places of Abode, though by our Law, such returning is Death; as particularly, Mr. Patrick Fraser Priest, William Gordon of Minmore, Robert Gordon in Glenlivit.

Patrick Grant in Tomnaaraw, and several others.

To conclude this Head of their Insolence, at my Lord D——d's House at Muthle in Perthshire, there was, not very long ago, a publick Baptism of one of his Children, by a Popish Bishop or Priest, to which the Neighbouring Gentry were formally Invited, at which (to the everlasting Commendation of our present Scots Civility) several Gentlemen, some of whom Her Majesty's Justices of Peace, were so condescending as to be present.

At the same House, there have been of late more than ordinary Meetings of several Persons of Quality,

where

where Guns and other Arms have been tryed. And to shew that his Lordship has some extraordinary Catholick design in view, and his Children, (tho he is a professed Papist) are, in Contempt of Law, bred up with himself, and has lately made his last Will, and named Tutors to his Children, as if he had been going to the Field of Buttle : To all this I might add, the frequent Meetings of the Leaders of the Popish Clans, which I have before mentioned; and the Provision that the Papists have lately made of Arms; but what has been already faid, may shew sufficiently, the bloody and desperate Designs of that Antichristian Party amongst us, and make you to conjecture at their Encouragement. It is not to be imagined, that the Papifts amongst us have so far risen in their Courage of late, without some considerable Reason, and yet it does not feem easie to imagine, what that can be that gives them fo much Courage: -It's certain they have no Encouragement from our Law; we have many severe penal Laws against Papists, standing in full force, particularly the Act November 1700. Entitled, An All for preventing the Growth of Popery, whereby Papifts are declar'd incapable of Succeeding to any Inheritance, of being Tutors or Administra-tors to Minors, of Teaching any Art, Science, or Exercise, and Children under Popish Parents, are order'd to be taken from them, and Educated with their next Protestant Relations : All Seminary Priests, and Trafficking Papists, are appointed to be Banished out of Scotland, never to return under pain of Death; and the Sum of Five Hundred Merks, is appointed to be given as a Præmium, to any who shall Discover or Seize any fuch fuch Seminary Priest or Trafficking Papist. Her present Majesty Queen Anne, has by her Proclamation, of the date September 20, 1709; strictly Required and Commanded, all Judges and Officers of the Law, to put the foresaid Act, and all other Acts of Parliament against Papists, to strict and punctual Execution ! And for the more effectual Encou-

Encouragement of all the Subjects to Concurr in this. She ordered the Præmium of Five Hundred Merks. promised in the Act of Parliament to the Seifers of Trafficking Papifts, to be speedily payed by Order of the Lord High Thefaurer, upon production of a Certificate of the Conviction of fuch Trafficking Papists. It's true, the then Lord High Thefaurer is fince Removed; but it is hoped that as the Order is Directed to the Person in such an Office, who ever Enjoys it; is under the same Obligation with him, and that the Earl of O will find himself no less concerned, to make punctual Payment of this Pra-fee the Papiffs in Scotland have no Encouragement for their Industry and Infolence from our Law. It were the utmost Breach of Duty, to our Gracious Queen, as well as Folly, to imagine, that they have any Encouragement from her, who gave the most early Teltimony almost of any, at the Revolution, of her outmost Detestation of their abominable Religion. having shewed by deferting the then King, and going over to the Prince of Orange, that the knew not Father or Mother, and much less would she know a Brother if the had one, when the Cause of her GOD and Religion, and Liberties of her Country, was in question; She has by her Royal Proclamation abovementioned, hewed, that about four Years ago, her Sentiments, as to Popery, were the fame, they were at the Revolution; fo that our Papifts have as little Encouragement from our Queen, as from our Law. As little have they from Her Judges, who, to do them Justice, fail not to Execute the Eaw, against such as are duly Convict before them,

Whence then proceeds all their Courage and Infolence, which of late they have taken to them? I cannot pretend fully to unfold fo strange a Mystery, but shall adventure, Sir, to acquaint you, with what to me seems, of all things that are publickly known, to have the greatest hand in it. First of all, they have

have great Encouragement from their Friends Abroad; the Priests in Skye, of whom we have spoken before, have their Sallaries duly payed them from Abroad; and, as is faid, have a confiderable Promium, for every Profelyte they make to the Faith of the Church of Rome; and to be fure, others who labour in more publick Places, and in the midst of greater Danger, have at least as ample Rewards as they; no wonder then, if they, whose Character it is, Rev. 18. 13. To make Merchandize of the Souls of Men, be very Vigilant and Industrious to prepare their Wares, that they may well deferve their price; this Encourages their Industry and Diligence, which they exert with the greater Vigour, because of the big hopes they have of late conceived, of the Pretender's succeeding to the Throne; they know he is of French and Popish Education, and has deeply Drunk in for the space of Twenty Years, the Principles of Popish Religion, and the maxims of French Government. They understand Humane Nature so well, as to know what ever Principles one has been trained in fo long, in the most tender part of his Life, do Incorporate with his Reason, and become almost as Essential to him, as his Reason it felf: So that, without a Miracle, he may as foon put off his Being, as lay afide fuch Principles. They know also from the Example of his pretended Father, that a Popish Prince upon the Throne, shall be scarce well set on it, when he shall attempt to Effablish his Religion, among his Subjects; no wonder then, if the hopes of such a Successor, do animate them with great Courage, and make them even with Insolence, to look down and trample upon such, as stand in their way, to so great an Advantage, which they think they have in fo near a prospect. I shall not pretend to tell you, from whence they have taken up fuch Confident Hopes, of their Beloved Pretender's coming over: I wish they may have no further Evidence of it, but what is obvious to all Men, fuch as, that his F riends may be in some of the most conside-C 2 rable

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rable Posts: The Zealous Affertors of his Interest may be in great Credit, and Invested with the Trusts of the greatest Consequence; while the Zealous Asserters of the Protestant Succession, are Discountenanced, Fromned on and Disgraced, upon the most trivial Occasions. The French King, the Patron of their Darling, is now more powerful, and in better Condition to fet him upon the Throne, than at the beginning of the last War, when he promised it; and seems plainly not to have loft fight of his Defigns, by keeping him still fo near himself and us, as at Bar-le-duc. But whether their Hopes are founded on these, or other Reasons not known, it is certain they Affert it with the greatest Confidence, in several places of the North, that their King, as they call the Pretender, is shortly to come over; and thereby make more Profelytes in feveral places, than by all their Arguments for their Wretched Religion. Thus you fee what Encouragement they have from Papists Abroad, I am forry, that they should have any from Protestants at Home. But since it is in vain to Dissemble what every one may see, I must tell vou.

In the third place, that they are not a little Encouraged by some Protestants amongst our selves, of whom, they who are of late become Zealous for the English Service, are the most considerable: They join Interests with the Papists, and the Papists with them, for mutually strengthening one another, and running down the Established Church, and a Protestant Succession. My Lord D --- D a professed and violent Papist, has for some time Supported and Encouraged a Meeting. House for the English Service at Muthele, and has given a House for another of these Meetings at Creiff; the Papifts have Concurred and given their best Affistance in Building Meeting-houses, for that Form of Worship, in several places in the North; and that our Tolerated Protestants, may not be Ungrateful to their Benefactors, they use their Interest to protect Papilts from the Execution of the Lap, while at the V

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fame Time they do their outmost to Discourage and infult the Ministers of the Established Church and neither enter their Meeting-boufer in Terms of Law nor pray for the Queen, and Protestant Succession, in the House of Hanguero: In the Parach of Kibnarrock in the Shire of Inverness, as has been before mentioned; but deserves also to be remembred here, the Papists are suffered notwithstanding of the severest Laws against them, to go openly and avowedly to their Idelatrous Mals Meetings, while the legally Established Minister Mr. Thomas Chilboline, was violently kept by the Gentlemen of Chief Influence there, from Possession of the Church, and their Tenants were threatned to be put from their Tacks if they hear him. Both there, and in other places, the Inferiour ludges are prevailed with, to refuse to Cognosce upon the Grievances of Ministers of the Established Church, from Papifts; or to put the Authors of them in the Porteous Rolls for the Circuits. Ministers and others. who gave up Lifts of Papifts, have been fo disconraged, and are so insulted and Threatned in several places of the North, that they are in Hazard of their Lives, if they concern themselves farther that way; and generally, feveral Persons in Power in these places, are more favourable to Popilh Priefts and Papilis, than to the Ministers of the Established Church; a thing, that tho' very figular, yet will not feem strange to any who know the Political Principles of many of our English Service Men, and consider what her Majesty fays of the Papiles in Her Proclamation of September 1709. That these Missionaries from Rome, and their Abettors, do pervert our good Subjects - from their Allegiance to us, being notoriously disaffected to our Person and Government. Of all the Meetinghouses for the English Service in Scotland, I am told, there are not above two or three entered in the Terms of Law, or where they pray exprelly for the Queen and the Protestant Succession. If this be mistake, the Advocates for that Party, are defired to favour the Publick,

Publick with a Lift of the Meetings of that fide, where it is otherwise. Thus I have briefly flewed you what Encouragements Papiffs have from some pretended Progressiants amongst our felves.

I am not fo uncharitable as to believe, that all, or even the Body of the Episcopal Party here, have a warm fide to the Popill Principles, I believe all they have at prefent in view, in giving Countenance to Papifts, is to strengthen the Pretender's Party: But what a fad defign is it that must be advanced, by giving Countenance to Idolatry and Anti-Christian Supersitition, and discouraging the pure Protestant Religion Established amongst us at the Reformation, and obtained by our worthy Ancestors at the Expence of much Blood and Treasure? One would be tempted to think, that they have a back look to Egypt, who are for choosing a Captain that resides there, and are so careful to support the Agents for Agyptian Darkness and Bondage. One thing is certain, that, whatever be their Intention, their Conduct plainly leads that way. And so do the Principles of some of them, (I hope they are not generally received among them) I mean that Doctrine of theirs, that no Ministerial Ordination is valid, which is not performed by a Diocesian Prelate: This is the Doctrine, especially of some of our younger Episcopal Clergy; Mr. R-D, Mr. L-n, and other Disciples of the Reverend and worthy Mr. R t Can I. From which it follows. that we in Scotland have no true Ministers, and that the Ministerial Acts of all the Pastors of the Established Church are Noll and fo none Baptized by them are Christians: And this same is the Case of almost all the Protestant Churches, except the Church party in England; while the Church of Rome is allowed to have valid Ordination, and to be a Society of true Xians. Now, how natural is it for Men of these Principles, to enter into the Society of the Church of Rome, of which they have already so high an esteem, when they have taken up Principles, which separate them in a manner

manner from all Protestant Churches, and bring them fo near to Rome, in a point of fuch Confequence? What should hinder when an opportunity offers and favour and preferment does dempt 6 as according to their hopes it quickly will) to go a little farther, and make a proper Coatition with a Church, which to gether with their own, makes (in their Opinion) the only Society of true Christians upon Earth In You know, Sir, it is an easie Step from the outmost Bounds of the Protestant Religion and Communion to the nearest side of the Popish. What then can be expected from fuch Principles, but that fuch as believe them, if they can once bring about the Conjunction of the British and French Monarchies in the Advancement of their beloved Pretender, will foon finish their mighty project of an Union, betwixt the British and Gallican that was was nels, to the wallowing in the Mine! Church.

Thus, Sir, I have given you are account of what I have had occasion to learn of the Conduct and Circumstances of the Popilly Party, especially in the North and Highlands of Scotland; I have done it as briefly as I could, and yet it has swell'd to a greater Bulk than I at first expected all must, however, detain you a little longer, till I make some few Reflections shortly upon these Matters of Fest you have redd.

In the first place, how uncomfortable is the Condition of fuch Ministers and private Christians of the E-Stablished Church, who live in places where Papists do most abound, where they have a Mass House in one end of the Paroch, and a Jacobice Meeting-House in the other, both joyning Interests together, to discourage and infult fuch, as orderly attend upon the Worship of the Establish'd Church? Such Ministers and People are really in a state of Perfecution, while they enjoy the Shadow and Appearance of a Legal Establishment: Their Condition calls aloud for the tenderest Sympathy, and fervent Prayers of all good Christians, who are truly concerned for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of our Country, and for the speedy Re bauoi medv

medy and Affiftance of thich as are in Authority on But how damentable beyond Expression, is the Condition of these poor ignorang and deluded People, whom the Missionaries pervervines aceau Numbers? bW hat a piercing Thoughtois in to livery true Protestant, that fuch Numbers brackupiin our pure and boly Religions should be brought to renomne the Light, and plunge themselves into the midst of the thickest Darkness that while the way to Bleaven is for clearly pointed out to them, all round them, they should be fo deluded, as to chuse the way to everlasting Misery a by the slight of Mem and cunning craftiness of these who lye in waith to deceive and show fad is it, that others who had been brought to renounce the Damnable Errors and Idolatry of Anciebriff hould 6 as in many Places they do) Return with the Dig to the Komis, and the Som

Ment. What is above faid answers in part a Quefrion, which it feeds very maturals to move upon the Accounts of the Infolence of Papills defore given to wit. IW hy are not the Laws executed against Sayers and Hearers of Managandall Traffiching Priefts ? You feel Sir, by what is above faid, than the Diffenting Protes frants among us of whom many are offices of Peace; and others Magiltrates, refuse to put them in the Porteons Rolls; and that Ministers and others who have been acting in profecuting them formerly, are in some places inflitted and threatned, for as to be in hazard of their laves, if they concern themselves, any more that way! How then can it be expected that our Laws should be executed against them with any Exactness? Nay, Is it any wonder that Bapifts banished by Sentences of sour oldiges, sholdly return again to their former Traffick, when they know there are for many to protech them from the Severity of the Law? Can they in the least fear the want of Countenance from such, as ordinarily drink the Pobish Pretender's Health, keep his Birth-Day, by Revelling and Ranting through the Streets; and upon all fit Occasions testify their protound medv

found Respect for him, tho' they have taken the Oath of Abjuration, in which they Abjure him, and promise to stand against him in the most solemn manner? If it were needful, Persons would be condescended on for this.

Further, what I have told you, shews how reasonable and necessary the late Warning of the Commisfion of the General Assembly of the danger of Popery. when Popish Missionaries are swarming amongst us when Papilts are fo numerous and infolent in many places, and for many are daily falling off to them ! And when that Antichristian Party is supported in their Infolence, by a Party of Protestants among our felves, for advancing a Popilh Succession, (which, if it prospers) cannot but ruin our Liberty and Holy Religion: In fuch a Case, it cannot but be the Duty of faithful Watchmen, to warn People of their Danger. that if pollible, they may be brought to open their Eves e'reit be too late; or if they will fleep on fecure. they will be ruined ; and the Watchmen may deliver their own Souls. This being our Cafe, as you fee by what is above, the Ministers in the Commission acted the part of faithful Watchmen, in giving us all that Warning: And it concerns all good Protestants to hearken to it, as they would not have their own Blood, and the Guilt of their Church and Countries Ruin to ly upon their Heads

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Moreover, what Account I have given you, may ferve to open us fomewhat of a Prospect, (and a melancholly one it is) of what Milchief we have to exexpect from Papists in our present Circumstances, if they are not effectually restrained. You see, Sir, that that the Number of Papists is considerable in some places; that their Missionaries are numerous, that they are generally provided of Arms; and that the most Fierce and Martial part of them (the Popish Clans) hold their Meetings for Correspondence amongst themselves, and that the whole Body of them have close Correspondence over Seas, and strong Encouragement from that Quarter: All which, to a considering Man.

has a very allarming Aspect; especially, when it is considered, how great Numbers of Papifisthere are in Ireland. In that Country there are One Thousand and Ninety Parish Priests alone, besides Trafficking Missionaries, who have no fettled Charges, as appears by an Authentick printed List taken up by the Justices of Peace at their Quarter-Sellions, according to Order of Parliament: What vast Numbers of People must there be under the Inspection of so many Priests, considerably more in Number than all the Parish Ministers in Scotland? All these are the Off spring of the old Irish Papifts, who in the Days of our Fathers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles the First destroyed by way of Massacre, Two hundred thousand of our Protestant Brethren; with these, no doubt, our Scott Papifts correspond, and they could easily spare them a confiderable Detachment of their Mallacring Multitude, to be imployed in their Work upon a convenient Emergent. All this gives us but a difmal Prospecti and yet we need not be fo much frighted with it neither, if we Protestants in Britain were all cordially united among our felves is But alast when one confider. able part of our felves joyns with our common Encmies in a Defign, that's Capital to their Scheme, (I mean the fetting of a Papift upon the Throne) What are we to expect in our prefent Circumstances, but that Anti-christian Idolatry should daily more and more prevail, and that Papifts should become daily more and more Namerous and Infolent? What have we to expect, if (which God of his Infinite Mercy prevent) we should upon the Queen's Demise, fall into a State of Confusion; but that the Papifts amongst us should be Fire-Brands to a French Army, (which in that Case will certainly come amongstous;) to inflame them with Cruelty, and concur with them, in filling all with Slaughter and Defolation? What can wellook for if in this supposed Contest for the Crown, their Party should prevail: But thanafter they have wrought their Work with such deluded Protestants as joyo with them. they

they should with the help of their French and Irish Friends, kick against their present Benefactors, and force them either to embrace Popery, or treat them with all the barbarous Cruelty which is natural to their accursed Religion, and customary in their Church. You see, Sir, what a mournful and amazing Scene opens to our Thoughts, when we suffer them to run out into the natural Consequences of the Growth and Insolunce of Papists. Say not these Thoughts are wholly Visionary and Groundless: I heartily wish that the present exorbitant Power and Greatness of the Family of Bourbon, with the Spirit of Insatuation, that seems to have seiz'd so many Protestants amongst us, with many other Circumstances, gave not too much Ground for them.

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What remains then, Sir? But that in the last place you and I, and all good Protestants, shou'd first firmly prepare our felves, and next mutually animate and encourage one another, to exert our felves to the outmost in our Stations, for defeating the destructive Defigns of a French and Popish Party. Let us avowedly own our felves for the Protestant Religion, and the Protestant Succession; upon which, under GOD, its Security depends. Let us be willing to hazard our Lives and Fortunes for that Liberty and Holy Religion, the Settlement and Preservation whereof till now, has cost too dear to us and our worthy Ancestors. Let us lay afide our little Divisions amongst our selves, and no longer dispute whether, as in the Oath of Abjuration be Reduplicative, or Indicative only; far more let us form no Separation from one another upon fo very finall and narrow a Point. This is fuch Madness, as it wou'd have been in the Romans to busie themselves about Debates of Grammar, and Criticism, when Hannibal with the Carthagenian Army was at their Gates ; and to worry one another about Trifles, while that crafty and pow'rful Enemy, was ready to destroy them all. Let us all concur in our Stations, to have the Laws executed against Papists,; and the Legal E**stablishment** D 3

stablishment of our Church supported against them and all their Abettors. For this end let us be ready, as we have occasion, to make plain and earnest Application to Authority, for Redress of all our Grievances, and prepare our felves for the worlt, in case of a State of Confusion. Our Enemies avowedly on many Occasions, own themselves for a Populh Successor, in opposition to Law, and their own solemn Oaths; and shall we be cowardly Neutral, when we have both Law and Conscience on our side? Let us remember the Pathetick warning of Mordecai to Efther, Efther 4. 14. and the terrible Threat'ning with which it is enforc'd. For if thou altogether holdest thy Peace at this time, then shall their Enlargement and Deliverance arise to the fews from another place, but thou and thy Father's House shall be defroyed. The Enemies of the Protestant Succession unite amongst themselves, and with Papists, that they may ruin us, and shall we be divided amongst our selves? They are bold to Address the Queen, who are known to be Enemies to her Title and Government; and shall we be asham'd to apply to Her for Redress of our Grievances, who upon all Occasions have given evident Proofs of the firmest Allegiance? Ev'n Papists are bufie Arming themselves against us; and shall we be still Armless and Defenceless, and deliver up our selves to have our Throats cut by these Merciles Enemies, when ever an opportunity of appearing more openly shall offer ? Let us take Courage, Sir, and be bold in our GOD, and in the Conscience of a good Cause. We have the Law for us, we have a good Conscience to embolden us, we hope that Jacobites in Britain are not one of Ten, Papifts included; and we have reason to hope, upon a sincere Repentance for our Sins, and application of the Blood of Sprinkling, that Providence would declare for us againfra Party that carry on their Defigns by all the black Arts of Diffimulation and Treachery, and the formal breach of the most solemn but at the the warm how is the Oath. Ceith

Sir, If you desire farther Accounts of Occurrences, wherein our Publick Safety is concerned, none shall be more ready to serve you than,

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Your most Humble Servant.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Ltho' I have protracted the foregoing Account of the Growth of Popery in Scotland, beyond what I first intended, yet I presume to be your Remembrancer of some of the inhumane Barbarities committed by Papifts and their Abettors, upon Protestants in former times, not doubting but you are acquainted with the Histories and Matyrologies that are generally received as true and genuine through the Protestant World: For I am of Opinion, that at this Conjuncture of fo many concurring Providences, whereby our inveterate Enemies, both Foreign and Domestick, cruel to the last degree, being permitted to increase both in their Strength and Policy, they do endanger not only our Religion here, but also threaten the Overthrow of all the Protestant Churches. And therefore, it concerns us to form a just Idea, not only of the absurd and idolatrous Principles of Papifts, but also of the bloody and barbarous Temper that's still a Concomitant of their Religion, wherever it is. It is one of the grand Politicks of our Modern Jacobites, to represent the Church of France as a great deal more moderate in their Principles, and nearer the Protestant Principles than the Body of Roman Catholicks else where; and to be indued with more Mildness and Humanity than those in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and several other Popish Countries: Where-

Wherefore, I think it not amiss to look back a little upon the Practice of these Moderate and Merciful Papifts toward their Protestant Neighbours and fellow Subjects, fince the Heat of Persecution has raged in France. It being impracticable to give fo much as an Abridgment of the Persecution there in this Missive. I shall only fatisfy my felf with a few lnstances. In the Year 1570, the Papilts finding some difficulty to o. verthrow the Protestants by open Force, their Hellish Policy leads them to try what they can do by Fraud: and therefore a Marriage is contrived betwixt the King of Navarre and Margaret, Charles the Ninth the then King of France his Sifter, which Marriage must be performed with great Solemnity, and extraordinary Respect to Protestants; and therefore, a considerable Number of their best Quality are invited to be the Witnesses thereof, which Marriage being celebrated by the Cardinal of Bourbon, upon an high Stage erected for that end close by the Church-Walls: The Persons invited dined in the Bishop's Palace, and at Night supped in a Pallace in the middle of Paris. It being ordinary in all Massacres to fall upon Persons of Note first; the first Attempt was made upon that good Man Admiral Coligni, who received a Wound by the fhot of a Piftol, which not proving Mortal, he was advised to try the Safety of his Life, by flying out of the City; but the Soldiers appointed to commence the bloody Scene being so posted in different places of the City, his Escape was prevented; and the dreadful Signal being given, they begin their Butchery with the Admiral himself, who, after he had received many grievous Wounds, was thrown out of a Window upon the Streets: After which, his Head was cut off, and embalmed with Spices, to be fent to the Pope, and his Body most inhumanly cut and mangled by the Savage Mob; after having dragg'd it three Days through the Streets of the City, they carry'd it up to the publick place of Execution, and hung it up by the Heels. This horrid Maffacre being thus begun, the armed Soldiers

Soldiers run upon Protestants of all Ranks, Ages and Sexes without Diffinction, and cruelly murther'd them; so that not only the Streets of the City did run with their Bloud, whereby the same was dyed; but the very River did feem to be turned into Bloud, by reason of the Multitudes of People thrown into the fame, whose Wounds concurred to make a Crimson Stream. It's generally computed, that within the space of three Days, above Ten Thousand Protestants were cut off within the City. This was not the Fate of these Protestants alone, but the Massacre was carried to the Cities of Lyons, Orleans, Thoulouse, and Roun, in which Cities unparalell'd Cruefties were committed; So that in the space of one Month, Thirty Thousand Provestants were destroyed. It is to be noted, that the abovenamed King Charles the Minth, the chief In firument of this cruel Murder, died Childress, by the iffling of Blood from all the Vents of his Body, which no Art of the Phylicians could Itop. And though the Protestants of that Kingdom got their Religious his terest fo far advanced afterwards, that it was secured to them by the famous Edict of Nants, by which they enjoyed very ample Priviledges; yet no Faith being to be kept by Papifes to Hereticks (as they term all of the Reformed Religion) his most Christian Majesty the present French King, reverfed the faid Edit in the Year 1685, and has ever fince exercised such cruel Barbarities against his own Protestant Subjects, as are Icarcely paralelPd by the greatest Tyrants that we read of and fo has totally razed an once famous Church. Let any who is acquainted with the History of the Sufferings of French Protestants, through the whole Course of his Reign, compute what Millions he has destroyed, and many of thefe whom he has not cut off by immediate cruel Deaths, are by many degrees more mifer-able, in regard of the inhuman Barbarities they fuffer daily. Take for instance, the deplorable Condition of those that are condemned to the Galleys, whose Misery I shall describe in a few words: A Galley is a long

long flat one deckt Vessel, which generally makes its Way more by Oars than Sails; there are five Slaves appointed for every Oar, and in all about three Hundred of them, and an Hundred and Fifty Men, either Officers, Seamen, or Servants. These miserable Creatures, to wit, the Slaves, are exposed above Deck to the Heat of the Sun by Day, and the Damps and Inclemencies of the Night. The Galley being but a small Vessel, such a Number of Men are extremely crouded, and their excessive hard Work at the Oars causes Sweat continually to Aream down from their Bodies, by which the scanty Allowance of Linnen which they wear being foaked with the nafty Sweat, produces fwarms of Vermine, which crawl not only upon their Cloaths, but the very Seats they fit upon, by which the miserable Wretches are like to be eaten up; Instead of a Bed, Sick or Well, they are allowed only a Board a Foot and a half broad; and those who ly near the Officers, dare not prefume, though tormented with Vermine, to move Hand or Foot, least they should give Disturbance by the rattling of their Chains. and draw upon themselves a new Punishment. These who are at the Oars have cruel Task-masters set over them, who, when ever they find any (though through faintness or weakness) who are not able to keep touch with the rest, do unmercifully lash them with Whips they have for that use, and thereby imprint the evident Marks of Inhumanity upon their Bodies, who are almost naked when at the Oars: And the least Sign of Discontent appearing in their Countenances. draws upon them double Stripes from these relentless Tygers, whose Lashes are commonly ushered in, and followed with a Volley of hellish Oaths and Impregations. This cruel Treatment occasions frequent Sickness amongst them, in which Case they are laid in the dark Hold, (where is very little Air) promiscuontly without Beds. It is impossible to form a true Notion of the Mifery of these poor Creatures, while their Sickness and tormenting Pains are increased by the fwarms long

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swarms of Vermine that almost cover their Bodies, and by the noisom Stink that arises from all the Nastiness that is about them, which makes them long impatiently for Death to end their wretched Days. See their scanty Allowance of course Food, and other cruel Sufferings fully described in a Book, entituled, A Specimen of Papal and French Persecution. Printed at London in the Year 1712.

I cannot but also briefly resume the hish Massacre, which though it be generally well known to all who have any acquaintance with later Occurrences; yet does not seem to make a suitable Impression upon the Minds of those Protestants amongst us, whose Words and Actions declare, that they thuse rather to cultivate familiar Friendship and Intimacy with Papils than

Presbyterians.

The state of the s

Altho the Match proposed betwixt King Charles the First and the Infanta of Spain was not accomplished, yet a Marriage betwixt the said King and Lady Henrietta Maria, Daughter to Henry the Fourth King of France succeeded, which raised the Expectation of all the Roman Catholicks in Britain and Ireland, that they should get Popery advanced in more than an ordinary way, by the influence of the young Queen of their own Religion: And therefore they were restless in improving the opportunity they had got, to ingratiate themselves into his Majesty's Favours, and exasperate him against his best Processant Subjects; and at length they work up their cruel Designs to that dreadful Criss, of committing one of the most bloody Massacres that ever was heard of in the World, whereby 200000 Persons were cut off, as abovesaid.

About the latter end of October, in the Year 1641, there is a Design framed to surprize Dublin sirst, it being the Metropolis of the Kingdom, thereby to strike Terror to all the rest; but the Plot being discovered by the merciful Providence of GOD, before, it came to Execution, the City was preserved; but in all other places these barbarous Tygers accomplished.

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their bloody Purposes, by the destroying in a most terrible manner, Men, Women, and Children, without the least sign of relenting, wherever they could find them: Yea, the very Women imbrued their Hands in the Blood of their Protestant Neighbours, by stabbing them, or cutting their Throats, and inured their Children to the Cruelty of killing the Protestant's Children; yea, they caused Children to kill their own Parents, and afterwards killed them, as being guilty of Parricide.

The Popili Priests did exert their outmost Care, to periwade their cruel People, that nothing could be more Meritorious than the destroying of Protestants in that cruel manner, and that the more they cut off, the nearer they were to Heaven: Yea, they caused them to take their Sacrament upon it, that they should spare The full Account of this terrible Mallacre is given by malt of our modern Historians; see Sir John Temple's Hiltory of the Irish Rebellion, Page 19, 136, and 148, and the Book of Marryrs, Vol. 2. Printed at London in the Year 1702, from Page 395, to Page 401. Any who will be at the pains to examine the Occasion of a Pamphlet, termed, Murder will out, emitted after the Restauration of King Charles the Second; as allo, how the Marquis of Antrim, a noted Irish Rebel got his Estate, which had been forfeited upon that Account, restored by his producing the Warrant by which he acted, may find from what Influence these Rebels did effectuate their cruel Delign. See Barrer's Life, Vol 1. Page 43, and 44. It also deferves ferious Reflection, that wherever Papifts have prevail'd against Protestants, 'tis not enough to cut them off by Death, but they rack their hellish laventions to find out these Torments that are most exquifitely painful and lingring: And altho' it cannot but fill your Mind with Horrour, when ye read what follows upon this Head, (as it does mine at writing hereof) I cannot omit condescending upon a few Instances, which are but a brief Sample of what these barbarons Papifts

Papists have practifed. In the Valley of Piedmont in the Year 1555, no Cruelty fince the Times of Dieclefian, could match what was perpetrated there amongst the Waldenses and Albigenses, Women were ript up alive, burning Candles were held to the most tender and sensible Parts of their Bodies, their Nails were torn off by hot Pincers; and when half dead by these Torments, they are tied to the Tails of wild Beafts, which are let loose through ragged and stony places: It was thought a very light Punishment to throw them from the Tops of high Precipices, where falling among the Boughs of Trees they stuck there till they died through Cold and Hunger, and the Wounds received by the Fall, the Places being ordinarily inaccessible. Young Maids had Spits thrust through their Bodies, from their Privities to their Necks, and the impious Soldiers carried them in that Posture: Some were dragged by the Feet through the Streets which were strowed with sharp Flint Stones until they died; some had their Privy Members cut off and thrust into their Throats, whereby they were choaked: The tender Infants were taken out of the Cradles and torn to pieces; Women were fastned to Spits, and roasted to Death, while their cruel Tormentors did cut off their Breafts, and eat the same: Men had their Hands tied to their Privy Members, and the whole weight of their Body fufpended upon Cords; others had their Mouths preffed full of Gun-Powder, and lighted Matches held to the same; others were Flead alive; some were buried alive; some were burned alive in great Fires, like Nebuchadnezzar's Furnace; some had their Brains beat out, which their Tormentors did fry and eat; others had their Faces cut off alive. See Georgius Hornius his Church History written in Latin, Page 664, 665, 667, where these Cruelties are abridged. There is a full Account of them in a Book written wholy upon that Subject, by Samuel Mereland. But we need not go fo far to fearch for the cruel Torments, by which Protestants have been put to Death; some of these and such like have been inflicted

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inflicted upon our worthy Ancestors, whereof many Instances may be given from our own Historians. But after all, if it should be urged, that there is no danger of fach Treatment amongst us, because Care will be taken to have the Administration of our Government in the Hands of Procestances; or at least, of such as must be regulate by Protestant Laws: I answer, That to have the Administration of our Laws in the Hands Papifts of their Abettors, the professed Protestants, cannot but be of dangerous Consequence: I wish we would be at pains to reflect, what Numbers of worthy Protestants may be computed to have suffered Death, from the Restauration to the Revolution, even, though Popery was not then Establish'd by a Law. And to come home to our felves, how many Cities or Towns are there in Scotland, where the Blood of Eminent Christians hath not been shed? And how many Parishes are there who have not produced some or other to be facrificed to the Lust of those who inclined to follow the French Copy? What means fo many Monuments erected upon the Graves of those who have been murdered in City and Country, fet up by the pious Care of those who would transmit to Posterity, Memorials of the Wreftlings and Sufferings of Presbyteriant in Scotland? Are there not Thousands of living Witnesses who have seen Persons of all Ranks die upon Scaffolds, for Adherence to their Religion in this Place? I know this Answer is ready in the Mouths of a great many, viz. These suffered justly, as Rebels at gainst the Government; and by this Topick they have the daring Impudence, to vindicate the French King from all the Barbarities committed by him upon his Protestant Subjects, and to accuse those who suffered for their Holy Religion, as Rebels, defervedly punished! But if refusing to comply with Laws establishing Wickedness, and overthrowing the very Foundation of the Christian Reformed Religion, and of those Civil Liberties which free People have a just Claim unto, be Rebellion in the genuine Notion of it, then I can ar-Depute Schille Jones & Hold Street Street Sque

gue, not only the Primitive Christians, but also the Prophets and Apostles themselves, to have suffered infilyal But to diffobey thefe Laws, which are Rebellion against the Law yof God, and the Fundamental Constitutions of the Law of Nature and Nations, is the inquestionable Ducy of all who would study Obedience to the most Righteous Commands of the Supreme and uncontroutable Legislator . For no Law can be the Rule of our Obedience, which is not founded monanand agreeable to the Divine Daw. The three Children mentioned in the Third of Daniel, had the Command of Nebuchadnezzar the King of Babylon, flowing from a Law enacted by him and his Princes, to worthip his Golden Image, under the highest Penalty but they judged themselves sufficiently warranted, to refuse Obedience to that wicked Law, it being contrary to the express Law of God: And Daniel did not find himself any way obliged to refrain from his Duty of Prayer to God, at his ordinary and stated Times. tho' discharged therefrom by Darius and his Court: Neither did the Apostles find themselves obliged to refrain from preaching the Gospel, though they were commanded by Authority to defift. But to infift a little upon the Cruelties committed in Britain, within the forementioned space of Time, I can undertake to give fufficient Documents from many particular Instances, that not a few were cruelly put to Death, whose Lives could never have been reached even by the then standing Laws: But this may probably appear to the World, in the diffinct Particulars thereof hereafter. I shall briefly condescend only upon one Instance, becanfe it's ordinarily denied by a great many of our Modern Jacobites, and faid to be a Calumny raised to asperse the late Government. There was in the Shire of Gallamay, and Paroch of Kirkinner, in the Farm of Drumjargan, belonging to Colonel Vans of Barhbarroch, a Woman named Margarer Ladhlifon, Relick of John Mulligan, Carpenter there, who was a Woman of a good competency of Difcretion and Prudence. bnt

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but excelled (for a Tract of many Years) in a Devout and Religious Life, who could never be prevailed upon to comply with any thing contrary to the Principles of our Reformation, viz. by taking finful Oaths, which were in that Bounds ordinarily prefied upon Women as well as Men, or defilting from the Duties of Religion, whether more publick on private, viz. Hearing of Presbytenian Ministers, affociating with her Christian Acquaintances, for the Duties of Prayer to God, under the Heat of the Perfecution of these Times, or supplying her ownnear Relations and other Christian Acquaintances, then in great Straits, with Necessaries for supporting of Nature: Fon all which Reasons she was carried Prisoner to Wigtons (being the Head Burgh

of the Shire) by a Party of Dragoons. a bir voils and

At the same time there was a young Woman call'd Margaret Wilfon, Daughter to Gilbert Wilfon in Glenvernochan, in the Paroch of Penyobam, Tennant to the Laird of Castle Stewart, who had also refused to comply with the Demands that were ordinarily required, in order to the disclaiming and renouncing all Presbyterian Principles, who having come to Wigtoun, to vifit her Friends and Acquaintances, Fellow-sufferers then in Prison, she is taken notice of, as conniving at homologating the Deligns of Rebels and Phanaticks, as Presbyterians were then generally termed. She being then about Twenty Years of Age, together with the other forementioned, being about 66, is committed to close Prison, and and Indictment of Rebellions Practices drawn up against them, will soft the forementioned Particulars. And as to the Phobation to be lied against them there needed none, befor bthey judicially lowned their Adherence to our Reformation as Presbyterians, and their refusing to take such Oaths, and complying with such Practices as they judged finful: Wherefore an Affize is called, who brought in their Verdict, that the Particulars alledged were evident; upon which the Sentence of Death was passed against them by Sir Robert Grier on of Lag, and accordingly, some time after the and

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the Sentence was thus executed: Two Stups of Pofts were fast ned upon the Brink of the Water of Blednoch. (to which place the Sea flows always at high Water) and the Prisoners are brought under the Guard of a Troop of Dragoons, commanded by Major Winram, to the place of Execution; and after being allowed fome time to perform their last Duties of Devotion, which they did with fo much Christian calmnels, and sweet Submission to the Ressure of Almighty GOD, and in such a lively Dependance upon Him for Salvation through Christ, that their Behaviour extorted Tears from some of the Soldiers that guarded them. The manner of their Execution was, Cords were tied about the foresaid Stups, and to their Bodies, and they thrown over the Brink of the River into the Water and drowned. There is one Thing particularly to be taken notice of that the old Woman was first difpatched, in order to terrifie the young Woman to a Compliance, with such Demands and Oaths as were required of her; but the View of her Fellow-Sufferers Death did not in the least shake her Stedfastness in her Resolution, to adhere to her Principles to the very laft: After her being thrown into the Water, a Perfon deeply affected with such a melancholly Spectacle. pull'd her up, and expressed these Words unto her Dear Margaret Say, GOD Save the King; to which the replyed, GOD fave him, if it be his Will, for for his Salvation is what I defire: Upon which the forrowful Multitude of doleful Beholders cried out to Winram the commanding Officer, Sir, he has faid is, to which he answered, Tender the Oath to her; and it being demanded if the would take the Oath, the anfwered, No, no, No Sinful Oath: Upon which the was again thrust down under the Water. Thus died two supposent Women by a publick Sentence, whose Lives no Law (even the severest then standing) could have reached, without a manifest Stretch.

The Truth of this Fact with many other aggrava-

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upon, can be proven by an hundred living Witnesless ing light Matches to People's Hands, and the use of the Boots and Thumikins, and ripping up alive, be difufed for these 25 Years past, they were not such No-velties in the late Reigns. And I am asraid, that if some of these People that are of Anti Revolution Frin-ciples, had the same Power in their Hands, we might find their little Finger thicker than their Father's Thigh: Some of them stand not to lay, that too much Indulgence towards Presbyterians In One late Times was a very bad Politick, and ought not to be used, if they had them again at their Mercy. And hi order to lay a Foundation to their Pevengeral Deligns for the farure they go upon there two following Propositions as first Principles.

2. That Epileopa Ordinarion Cas Has been already Golpel Minine nuov ent entre of rhe Continuition of a

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2. That Proximity of Blood conflitutes an Hereditary indefeatible Right to the Crown of these Realms. and that Pathee Obedience is indipentibly due to the Soveraign cloathed with this Rightibs of mountains

If they can make thefe Propolitions evident, the Affamptions will in my Opinion, be very clear, to That Pre bleram Minifters want Episcopal Ordina tion, that King William and Queen Mary wanted the Title of Proximity of Blood to the Crown; neither has the Illustrious Family of Hanover that Title to the Sacreffion fo abfolurely necessary From which Premites these Conclusions with natively follows that Presbyrer !! ans are not within the Verge of the Wilble Church, and that the forefaid King William and Queen Mary were Uturpers, and the Succession as fettled in the foresaid Haltrions Family, iplo facto, word and null. Wheever will be at the pains to pursue the inferences that may be natively drawn from this way of Arguing, may easily guess where our Jacobites would Land, if they had once got the Course of Publick Affairs to run in their Channel:

Channel; and this way of Arguing is not meer Talk amongst them, but has appeared very bare-fac'dly in Print, in Books which they do very much value. As to what concerns the Necessity of Episcopal Ordination. fee Mr. Rynd's Apology lately printed at Edinburgh. which doubtless had the Approbation of our Episcopal Clergy, e're it appear'd in the World. And as to what concerns Hereditary and Indefeafible Right, fee a Book in Folio, Intituled, The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England Afferted; The History of the Succession fince the Conquest Cleared, Printed at London by G. James 1713, where the Author's principal Scope is to prove. that fuch as are only Kings de facto, viz. without the Proximity of Blood, are not vested with a Legislative Authority; And therefore, that their Statutes are wholly precarious, and that no Acts of Limitation could ever yet effectually exclude the next Heir by Proximity of Blood.

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eir L Having touched a little at the Gruelty of Papiffs and their Abettors in these few Instances wherein they have succeeded, and at their dangerous Consequences that natively follow from their Political Principles; I shall very briefly touch some of their terrible Attempts which GOD has been graciously pleased to frustrate.

The First is that formidable Destruction threatned by the Spanish Armado, in the Year 1588, when Philip resolved at once to sink the whole Strength of England. His Fleet to that purpose consisted of 150 Sail of Ships, which carried 1600 great Pieces of Brass Cannon, 1050 of Iron, 8000 Seamen, and 2000 Marines, besides Volunteers. The Charge amounted daily to 30000 Ducats. But GOD having armed the Winds and Seas together, with the Dutch and English Fleet, to sight against them, they were wholly overthrown.

The Second is that fignal Deliverance on the Fifth of November, 1605, from the Gun Powder-Plot, by which the Papifts had contrived to blow up the King and the Parliament of England, by a great quantity of Powder, lodged to that end in a Vault under the Parliament, House,

The Third is that dreadful Combination by King James the Seventh and his Popish Friends, to overthrow the Religion and Liberties of Britain and Ireland; which Destruction GOD was graciously pleased to prevent by our Glorious Deliverer the late King William of Blessed Memory, being called thereto by a great Body of the Representatives of the People in Britain and Ireland.

The Last is that Bloody Delign of the Assassing-Plot against the foresaid King William, by the French and St. German Court, and their Abettors in England. About the beginning of April 1696, a Conspiracy was framed to murder the King, and immediately upon perpetrating that cruel Fact, a Signal was to be given thereof from Dover-Clifts; upon which King James the Seventh was ready to embarque with 1 0000 Men, to go for England, there to be put in Possession of the Government. But immediately upon the back of the faid King's Landing, 20000 Veteran French Troops (which without his Knowledge were brought thither beforehand for that End) were to Embarque, and carry along with them 80 Pieces of Cannon, with all other Accourrements and Furniture, in a confiderable Fleet of Transport Ships, and a suitable Convoy of Men of War, in order thus successfully to invade England. At the same time there were 5000 to Land in Scotland, to join their Friends there : Immediately up? on the Landing of these in England, the Tower of London and the Exchequer were to be seized by the Conspirators, and after this the City was to be fet on Fire. and burnt down to Ashes, and the Country for Seven Miles round it to be reduc'd to a Wilderness; because London was the Centre and Strength of England, both for People and Riches.

be Transported to France, and the desolate Places of England were to be Peopled by the poorer sort of the French; and none of the Transplanted English were ever to return on pain of Death. King James was

not to have medled with the Government otherways than he should be directed by the French King, and until the Crown of France should receive Sixty Four Million Sterling. How much the Debt may be more by this Time, let any who pleases compare. See the full Account hereof in a Pamphlet, Entituled, A True History of the Horrid Conspiracy to Assistance King William, &c. This Plot was early discovered, and mercifully prevented. Neither is the Invasion in March 1708 (when the Pretender was with a French Force in our Firth, within a few Hours of Landing) to be forgotten. Thus far of the dreadful Conspiracies that were crushed e're they came to the Birth.

To shew you, Sir, that others who have a clearer View of the present State of Affairs than I can pretend to, seem to agree with me in their Apprehensions of the Danger of Popery at this Juncture, I cannot omit to insert here a Paragraph of that Judicious and Polite Gentleman Mr. Steel's Weekly Paper, call'd, The English Man; London, from December Saturday 26, to Tuesday 29, which I just now read in the Coffee-House, is as

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We have been raught by dear Experience, that French Papists are Indefacigable in their Endeavours to Excirpate what they call the Northern Herefie. We have been lately informed, that they have in England Donations to the value of at least a Million of Money, (whereby they are enabled to carry on their Dark and Hellift Designs against us and our Holy Religion) that the Jesuits in particular, have an Estate in England, computed to be no less than 30000 1: per Annum, and that this Fund is daily increasing by the Seal of Reversional Presentations in the Gift of Popish Patrons, Oc. That the Laws made against them are evaded. that there are but few Parishes in London wherein Mass is not faid every Sunday, that there are great Numbers of Popish Priests in England at this time, that Popish Bishops exercise all the Parts of their Function, viz. Confirming keeping their Tearly Synods and Visitations that Agnus Dei's Beads, Popish Salters, Manual's, Rosaries, are publickly Sold : that the Popish Priests have carried their Converts in Triumph to Mass. A sat ve before de bluodt ad

Upon al! these foregoing Considerations I wish that those Protestams, who in their Converse ordinarily sedicule the Fears of Popery as Visionary Dreams, and groundless Enthustaffich Fancies, may be a little more sparing in that kind of Dialect. It is not without ground of Fear, that the Parliament of Britain has paffed the Bill of Acrainder against the Pretender, and that the Parliament of Ireland are endeavouring just now to follow their Example, and offer 10000 h to any that will apprehend him. w And that Her Majesty Queen Anne, has been so instant as to have him removed out of the Duke of Larrain's Territories.

In Fine, Sir, I hope the Concernive have for all that's dear to us as Men and Christians, will plead Excuse for my detaining you fo long by this Poft forign . Let me this once intreat von with all the earnest ness I am capable of to fequeftrate your Thoughts for some time from all your Worlds Affairs, and think on that difmal Prospect of the Blackness and Darkness of Poper's that threatens us and our Posterity, upon the Suppose tion of a Popilo Successor getting the Reins of our Goverment in his Hand; what a dreadful Storm of Execrable Cruelties, and Inhumane Barbatities we have ground to be afraid of, and which has been the Fate of many before us a Cafb a compassionate Eve upon your poor Children who thereof do not know the Right Hand by the Left, and frame the wounding H deacof their falling a bloody Sacrifice by exquisite Torments, unto the revengeful halts of our most inveterate Enemies? (or which is worfe) their being forced to abandon and renounce our Waly Religion, and the use of the Hill Speid men, which are the Foundation thereof; yea, and ever of their Soule and Reafon, to believe the most evident Contradictions that Human Reason can possibly imagine; which, in my Opinion, is the last degree of Misery, that Rational Creatures can be capable of on this lide of Time, of

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